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NOTES ON CHILEAN FISHES, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SEBASTODES.

BY JAMES FRANCIS ABBOTT.

In the spring of 1897, Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., then in command of the U. S. man-of-war "Philadelphia," secured in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, a small collection of fishes which he presented to the museum of Leland Stanford Junior University. Through the courtesy of Dr. C. H. Gilbert, the writer was offered the opportunity of examining them. The following species were noted:

1. *Potamalosa notacanthoides* (Steindachner).
2. *Clupanodon fimbriatus* (Kner and Steindachner).
3. *Isacia conceptionis* (Cuv. and Val.).
4. *Genypterus chilensis* (Gay).
5. *Prolatilus jugularis* (Cuv. and Val.).
6. *Hippoglossina macrops* Steindachner.

The last-mentioned species has heretofore been known only from Steindachner's original description and excellent plate and from Günther's single allusion unaccompanied by description. The specimen at hand agrees with the description of *H. macrops* so exactly in every detail as to leave no doubt whatever of its identity. But the extension of the range of the species through such a very great distance as that from Mazatlan to the Strait of Magellan is hardly probable, and it is more than likely that the fish described by Steindachner did not come from Mazatlan at all, but from far down the South American coast. This idea will be accepted the more readily when we recall the remarkable jumble of species attributed to the fauna of Mazatlan by the same author,[1] the result of a collector's transposition of labels, and later corrected by him. We may also consider the fact that in all the extensive collecting that has been done on the Mexican and Central American coast in recent years, no specimen of this well-marked species has been found.

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[1] *Ichthyologische Notizen*, ix.

The single specimen we have examined is noteworthy in that it is dextral, while the type specimen is sinistral. Probably the species is indifferently one or the other. The gillrakers are short, 6 + 11. The antrorse preanal spine is well developed.

The species is readily separated from *Hippoglossina stomata* by the much larger mouth of the latter. It differs from *H. bollmanni*, its nearest relative, in the somewhat greater number of dorsal and anal rays, and especially in the number of gillrakers, which are 3 + 9 in that species. The interorbital ridge is continued upon the side of the head in the type of *bollmanni*, so as to form a doubly curved lateral ridge; in *macrops* the interorbital ridge is flatter and fades away at the border of the upper orbit.

Hippoglossina macrops Steindachner, Ichthyologische Beiträge, v. 13, Pl. III, 1876 [? Mazatlan]; Günther, Voyage of H. M. S. Alert, 1881. Trinidad Channel [Strait of Magellan].

Sebastodes jenynsi Abbott, new species.

This species belongs to the *rosaceus* group, and resembles very closely its East Pacific relatives, *Sebastodes oculatus* and *S. darwini*. It is easily distinguished from *S. rosaceus* by the much larger eye of the latter as well as by its lower spinous dorsal and slightly greater depth. From *oculatus* it is separated especially by its considerably greater depth and fewer anal rays, and from *darwini* by its longer pectoral and much shorter second anal spine. The arrangement of the four spots of color also differs markedly from that in the other species sharing this character, *rosaceus*, *constellatus*, *rhodochloris*, *chlorostictus* and *oculatus*.

Mr. Cramer[2] remarks that in view of the fact that fifty species of the genus are known to inhabit the north temperate waters of Pacific North America, it is not improbable that the species will be found equally numerous on the temperate South American coast. Heretofore but two species have been described from this region, although Jenyns mentions the drawing of another in the possession of Darwin with the spinous development less marked and approaching in some of its characters *S. ciliatus* (*S. variabilis* Cuv. and Val.). This may or may not be the same as the specimen in hand, but ours has little affinity with *ciliatus*.

Description.—Head $2\frac{3}{5}$; depth $3\frac{1}{8}$; eye moderately large, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in head. D. XIII, 13; A. III, 6. Pores in lateral line 45. Body as in *Sebastodes rosaceus,* perhaps a trifle heavier in appearance, head somewhat blunter. Jaws subequal, the lower with a small knob. Maxillary 2 in head, reaching past middle of pupil. Gill-rakers thin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye, 7 + 22 in number, the last seven on lower arch much reduced. Nasal, preocular, supraocular, postocular, tympanic, and parietal spines present. The entire spinous development is somewhat heavier than in *rosaceus,* but the spines are blunter and a trifle lower. Interorbital $\frac{2}{3}$ of eye, with two parallel ridges as in that species, but these are a little lower and the groove between is somewhat shallower. Preopercle with five rather broad and flat spines, the two upper being the strongest. Opercle with two similar ones. Scapular and suprascapular spines present, but not prominent.

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[2] *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sciences*, vi, 241, 1896.

Head finely scaled above, up to nasal spines. Snout sparsely scaled, with exception of the region bounded by the nasal spines. A few scales on maxillary; mandible naked. Dorsal considerably lower than in *rosaceus,* fourth spine $3\frac{1}{8}$ in head ($2\frac{1}{2}$ in *rosaceus*), a deep emargination between soft and hard parts. Second anal spine heavy, barely exceeding third spine, $2\frac{2}{5}$ in head; first anal ray 2 in head. Pectoral reaches past ventrals, almost to first spine of anal. Ventral $1\frac{5}{6}$ in head.

Coloration (in alcohol) dark, marbled and mottled above lateral line, pectorals bluish (probably deep blue in life). Dorsal very dark; ventrals dark. Four radiating dark bands on side of head. A dark streak down middle of maxillary. Four pale spots as in related species; one under last ray of dorsal, one under last spine, one on lateral line under ninth spine, and one just under the fin under eighth spine—this last differing in position from the corresponding mark in other species. Branchiostegal membrane bluish, traces of salmon pink under jaws.

Length 205 mm. Common name, *Cabrilla.* Hab. Valparaiso.

The type is numbered 11,925 in the Leland Stanford Junior University Museum.